OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADDITANT GENERAL SOPPICE,
WASHINGTON, September 16, 1856.
RULES AND REQULATIONS FOR THE PATMENT
OF SOUTHES UNDER THE ACT TO EQUALITE
BOUNTIES, APPROVED JULY 28, 1866.
I. All applications shall be filed within the period of
siz months, from the last day of October, 1866, and before any payments are made, shall be established
fore any payments are made, shall be established and
itself and the former shall have been paid.
2. No application shall be esterialed unites accounted and the original disease go of the soldier, and the
affidavit required by the 14th section of the sat, and the
affidavit required by the 14th section of the sat, and the
affidavit required by the 14th section of the sat, and the

panied by the original discharge of the soldier, and the affidevit required by the lith section of the set, and the further affidevit that he has not resulted, nor is he earlied to receive from the United Battes, under any leave tried to receive from the United Battes, under any leave than \$100 bounty for any and a 1 military service renthan \$100 bounty for any and a 1 military service renthan \$100 bounty for any and a 1 military service matter than adverse the answer than amount therein data rebellion, over and shows the amount therein data rebellion, over and shows the amount therein data rebellion, over and shows the amount therein data rebellion. So all applications from the self-inster prescribed, and the wisteness of the form hereinster prescribed, and the wisteness of application from the self-inster prescribed, and the wisteness of any regiment, or other independent organization, shall have been properly anted upon, the Paymaster General shall take the nocessary steps for their prempt payment.

2. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General shall take the nocessary steps for their prempt payment.

3. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General versus of the second auditor, of all cisium presented under the law, in which the claimants will be disasted by regiments, do. If the claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected, the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

4. In the amilication for bounty, as required by the

3. Those disensinged on account of disability continued in the service, but not osessioned by wound received "in the line of duty," who shall not have proviously served two or three years respectively a

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General for hi union on the point whether the Rules and Regula-ma as within amended are in conformity with law. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

I have examined these amended Regulatibus, and as f opinion they are in conformity with law. HENRY STANSERY,

The foregoing Rules and Regulations are publi

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNERND,
Assistant Adjutant General

APPLICATION OF DISCHARGED SOLDIER FOR ADDITIONAL SOCIATY.

State of — County of — ss:

On this — day of —, 156-, personally appeared before me, s —— in and for the county and State aforesaid, —, of ——, in the county of —— and State of ——, personally known to me, who being duly aworn according to law, declares that his age in years, that he is a raident of —— county of — county of ——. Company —, of the — regiment of —, to serve for the period of —, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a —— at —, on the —, and of ——, and the service and there is additional bounty of 6— due him under the set of Congress, approved July 25, 1866. And he does far ther declars that he has not bartered, sold, assigns ther declars that he has not bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other acte of Congress; that he has not already received or is entitled to reserve any other or greater bounty than \$100, and that the statement of service above given is a correct and true statement of any and all service rendered by him during the rebellion, and that he has never served otherwise than a stated and he desires all communications concerning

PARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
To all school if may concerned under the act of June
301, 1805, for a reismo of the land when load or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date following the description of seath warrant, a new certificate or
warrant of like tenor will be beauch, if no valid objection shall then appear:
No 30, 910, for 100 acres, issued under the act of
March 34, 1835, is the sume of Tamor, widow of Felix
Bention, and was granted dayset 4, 1850. December 13,
No 30, 510, 1676 acres, issued under the set of
formation, and was granted dayset 4, 1850. December 18,
No 30, 511, 1676 acres, issued under the set of
formation of the set of the set of the
printed April 20, 1842. December 21, 1850,
No 30, 501, the same of Spacer Wiley, and was
granted April 20, 1842. December 22, 1860.
No 32, 501, for 90 acres, issued under the act of March
No 13, 165, for 190 acres, issued under the act of March
No 13, 165, for 190 acres, issued under the act of March
No 13, 165, 186, December 22, 1860.
No 18, 165, 186, December 22, 1860.
No 18, 165, 186, December 26, 1860.

National Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1866.

NEW RIVER LINE. The Sac Stemmer WAWASSETT will leave Seventh street wastr. Washington, event treet wastr. Washington, event treet wastr. Washington, event to street wastr. Washington, event to closely, for GURRIO-MAY Returning, leave Curriowan at 5 o'clock, a. m. on SUEDAY and WADNEDAY, stopping at all landings going and returning. Facasay, sends and freight all ovest possible raise. For freight or passage apply at the control of the cont

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR HEAVING OBORGEOUS AND ALEXANDRIA

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R. S. SWIT, will leave flow York creey

BATURDAY as 2 c-slock p. m., and What'

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at 5 s. m., stopping at Alexandria.

Ford freight or pussage, (having frei-slose accummodation) apply to

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running regularly, as advantated, to accompine which

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Schemete.

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STEAMER LEAVES FOR MT. VERNON EVERY THURSDAY,

RETURNS AT 414 P. M.

Washington and Alexandria bosts teave such place every hear from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.
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MY-Sm Gen. Sup'1 P. P. Co.

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SPRINGFIELD, the CONMOTITUE RIVER, the
Wastrark and Various Trailing on the State of the State

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and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General
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COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. Curils, On MORDATS, MIDNEDAYS and FailDAYS, Al 50 clock, p. m., from Pier Mo. 16 Morth River. These bosts are meangrassed for confort, strength and an board the boad. No. 75 Washington street, Boston, and at the Providence depot. Better trians leave Boston at 5% p. m.

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For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office 28, M. R.; to escure state-rooms in advance, to app.

L.ITTLEFIELD, Agent, 72 Broadway.

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A GREAT CAMPAIGN PAPER

READING FOR THE MILLION.

CIRCULATE : CIRCULATE : CIRCULATE

It is manifestly true that the political campaign upon which the country is just entering is to be a crisis of vast importance. Upon it will depend the dearest interests of the United States Government and people. Having passed through the ordeal of a civil war triumphantly, it remains to be decided whether the legitimate fruits of the united labors of those who united, without respect of party, for the preservation of the Government shall be turned to hitter ashes, and the disunion which Southern rebels could not accomplish shall be effected by Northern peliticians.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has always battled for the Government and the flag, and now, when disruption of the Union is courted by extremists who, under the guise of pure patriotic principle, are ravenous for political power through the principle, are ravenous for political power to contract the continuous to the constitution of the United States and its nature, and essential to the extreme of our republican institutions as histitutions, as and selection of the United States and its nature, and essential to the extreme of our republican institutions are bettered to prove the propole through the constitution of the United States and its nature, and essential to the extreme of our republican institutions are bettered to prove the deay this right to any State or to withhold enjoyment under the Constitution from the party that the contraction of the United States are the contraction of the United States are the contraction of the United States and the contraction of the United States and the contraction of the United States are the contraction of the United States and the contraction of the United States are the contraction of the United States and the contraction of the United States are the contraction of the United States and the contraction of the United States are the contraction of the United States are the contraction of the United States of the United States are the contraction of the United States and the contraction are the four traction of the

and place, the

still battles for the flag of our Union. It is to be an arduous struggle, and we ask in al

ours of the Republic we stand by his successor ple lately in rebellion, believing, as we do, that he has grasped the true theory of RESTORATION, and that he has the courage to abide by his convictions

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN published every morning, (except Sunday,) a

THE WEEKLY every Friday morning

TERMS_WEEKLY The WRELLY REPUBLICAN Is furnished

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In visiting the Springs persons will have an opportu-ity of seeing Fairhas Station, Manassas Junction, War-ston, Hull Hun, Hapidan, Orange Court-House, Gor-consville, and many other points of historic interest in States, and many other points to Onseville, and many other points to Gred Coaches connect with the trains of the Alexan-des A Orange and Virginia Central Railroad a locoursy

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY. An Eloquent Tribute to American Reigning Favorite of Paris. PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

PLATPORM OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention how assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years is has pleased the Suprema Ruler of the universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it came to us from our ancestors, researding the Union is its restoration as more tops. researding the Union is its restoration as more

our republican institutions, and seither Coopress to the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or to withs hold enjoyment under the Constitution from the paople thereof.

4. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are: "The supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, hor prohibited by it to the State, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, The union of these States is perpetual, and its government is of supreme authority within the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution.

5. Such amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

8. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding fores any obling such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protecti

NATIONAL UNION CONNITTEE

ord.

Rhode Island...Alfred Anthony and James H

f. Ra udall Penn.; ylvania—J. M. Zulick and J. S. Black. Delawa re...J. S. Comegys and Edward S. Martin. Marylan.†—Governor Swann and T. G. Pratt. Virginia.—James F. Johnson and Dr. E. C. Rob

son.

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Penbylyania avaus, near corner of
Minist street, sieseds to all branches period aing to the
profession, Malformation of the mouth of greeted, and
very variety of sattletial usts made.

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Emergy.

[From E. P. Whippie's new volume, "Character as Characteristic Men."]

Energy.

[From I P. Whipple's new veleme, "Character and Characteristic Man."]

It would, indeed, be a grotesque libel on some ten millions of educated people to desclare that American literature represented more than a fraction of American intelligence. That intelligence has received a practical direction, and is expressed, not in liliads and Æneids, not in Principias and Cartoons, but in commerce, in manufactures, in the liberal professions, in the mechanic arts, in the arts of government and legislation, in all those fields of labor where man grapples directly with nature or with social problems which perplex his practical activity. To describe the miraches which American energy has wrought in these departments are speeches and all kinds of starred-and-striped bravado, and perhaps they speak for themselves with far more emphasis than orators can speak for them, having hieroglyphed, so were a whole continent; but it is not generally admitted that mind—analytical, assimilating that the constructive, creative mind—is as much implied in these practical directions of intelligence as in abstract science and the fine arts; so that, if a sudden upward ideal turn were given to the national sentiment, the intelligence as in abstract science and the fine arts; so that, if a sudden upward ideal turn were given to the national sentiment, the intelligence as in abstract science and the fine arts; so that, if a sudden upward ideal turn were given to the national sentiment, the intelligence as in abstract science and the fine arts; so that, if a sudden upward ideal turn were given to the national sentiment, the intelligence as in abstract science and the fine arts; so that, if a sudden upward ideal turn were given to the national sentiment, the intelligence as in abstract science and the fine arts; so that, if a sudden upward ideal turn were given to the national sentiment, the intelligence as in abstract science and the fine arts; so that, if a sudden upward ideal turn were given to the national sentiment, the intelligence practical direction, and is expressed, not in Iliads and Æneids, not in Principias and Cartoons, but in commerce, in manufactures, in the liberal professions, in the mechanic arts, in the arts of government and legislation, in all those fields of labor where man grapples directly with nature or with social problems which perplex his practical activity. To describe the mirades which American energy has wrought in these departments, would be to invade a domain sacred to caucus speeches and all kinds of starred-and-striped bravado, and perhaps they speak for themselves with far more emphasis than orators can speak for them, having hieroglyphed, as Carlyle would say, "America, her mark," over a whole continent; but it is not generally admitted that mind—analytical, assimilative, constructive, creative mind—is as much implied in these practical directions of intelligence as in abstract science and the fine arts; so that, if a sudden upward ideal turn were given to the national sentiment, the intellectual energy which would leave contriving railroads, calculating markets, and creating capital, and rush into epics, lyrics and pastorals, would make Wall street stare and totter, and our present generation of poets strangle themselves with their own lines. Indeed, observation, reason and imagination are powers which do not lose their nature in their application to widely different objects.

Thus Sir William Hamilton, the acutest

nature in their application to widely different objects.

Thus Sir William Hamilton, the acutest analyst of Aristotle's mental processes, declares that abstruse and seemingly juiceless metaphysician to have had as great an imagination as Homer; and though we are prone to associate imagination with some elevation of sentiment, Shakspeare has given more of it to Iago, and Goethe has given more of it to Mephistophiles, than nature gave to Bishop Heber, the purest of England's minor poets. Applying this principle to business, we shall find much to disturb the self-conceit of second rate hitterateurs and sevens, who are according to the self-conceit of second rate hitterateurs and sevens, who are according to the self-conceit of second rate hitterateurs and sevens, who are according to the self-conceit of second rate hitterateurs and sevens, who are according to the self-conceit of second rate hitterateurs and sevens. Applying this principle to ousness, we shall find much to disturb the self-conceit of second rate litterateurs and savans, who are accustomed to congratulate themselves that, if others have the money, they at least have the brains, if we should sharply scrutinize the mental processes of a first-rate merchant. Is it observation you demand? Hehold with what keen accuracy he perceives and discriminates facts. Is it understanding? Look at the long trains of reasoning—the conclusion of each argument forming the premise of the next—by which he moves, step by step, to an induction on whose soundness he risks character and fortune. Is it will? Mark him when a financial hurricane sweeps over the money market, and observe how firm is his grasp of principles, and how intelligently his cold eyes survey the future, while crookers all around him are selling and sacrificing their property in paroxysm of imbedies apprehension. Is it ungeinsticed. croakers all around him are selling and sacrificing their property in paroxysm of imbecile apprehension. Is it imagination? See how to him, in his dingy countinghouse, the past becomes present, and the distant near, his mind speeding from St. Petersburg to London, from Smyrna to Calcutta, on wings which mock the swiftness of steamers and telegraphs; or bridging over the spaces which divide sensible realities from ideal possibilities, see how he blends in one consistent idea and purpose stray thoughts and separate facts, whose hidden analogies the eye alone of imagination could one consistent idea and purpose stray thoughts and separate facts, whose hidden analogies the eye alone of imagination could divine. Is it, in short, general force and refinement of mind? Behold how comprehensive and how cautious is his glance over that sensitive, quivering, over-shifting sea of commercial phenomena—so wide as to belt the globe, and so intimately connected that a jar in any part sends a thrill through the whole—and note with what subtle certainty of insight he penetrates beneath the seeming anarchy, and clutches the slippery and elusive, but unvarying, laws. There is, indeed, a commercial genius, as well as a poetical and metaphysical genius—the faculties the same, the sentiments and the direction different. Wealth may be, if you please, often insolent and unfeeling; may scorn, as visionary things more important than wealth; but still it is less frequently blundered into than artists and philosophers are inclined to believe.

Edouard Antoine Thovenal, the celebrated French statesman, diplomatist, and Senator, of whose death we have just received intelligence by the cable, was born at Verdun, on the 11th November, 1818. He vasited the East in 1839, and on his return to France published an account of his travels, shortly after which he was made Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1844 he was sent to Brussels, as attache of the embassy, and the following year to Athens, as Secretary of the

Conferences. In 1855 he was named Embassador to Constantinople, where he had to contend against the powerful influence exercised over the Pope by Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, and against the demands of Austrian diplomacy in the question of the Danubian principalities. In the midst of the difficulties created by the Italian question, M. Thouvenal was called to replace M. Walewski, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in January, 1860. The circulars and memoranda which he addressed to the diplomatic corps, on the grave circumstances of the hour, were remarkable documents, proving him to be a statesman of no common order. He acted as Plenipotentiary of France in the settlement of the treaty of commerce with Belgium, also in the convention of navigation, and in the literary convention. In August, 1862, he was succeeded as Foreign Minister by M. Drouyn de L'huys, and was appointed President of the Commission to examine the then pending question between the Egyptian Government and the Suez Canal Company. In May, 1839, he was raised to the dignity of Senator. He was also a member of the Legion of Honor. He published a volume entitled "Hungary and Wallachia," consisting of articles originally contributed to the Revue des Deux Mondes.

of diamonds and cameos, and emerald buckled belt, and a white rose pinned in her hair by a blinding diamond.

The woman wins upon you by her rough, apparently unaffected, approach, tom-boy like, with traces of generous shrewdness and idiocy in her eye. The music strikes up and she seizes it with careless readiness.

Her voice is very strange and masculine, not a sweet chord in it, but a superb melody, and it comes straight as speech, without any warbling or catching high notes, a direct, equal volume of song, distinct, a trifle nasal, soft, therefore, and to it she keeps a sort of meat-axe time with her big elbow, fist and foot. The effect is irresistible, the words being adsurdly funny, and suited to the low intellectual degree which Thereas represents. It is such a singing as a rather bold married woman might give at a winter party in remote New Jersey, and such a song as you hear from the negro ministrels on Broadway.

Of this kind of music there is little doubt that Thereas is the first mistress in the world. Brignoli's tenor is not more individual than her voice of its kind.

"The woman." as your friend, the Viscount tells you, "has no history but a low origin, her voice, and her comic talent. She has made prodigious sums of money, behaved in private life like the animal she was meant to be, got into trouble therefor twice or thrice, and is nothing more than an excressence of Paris; a horse with a bird's mouth, an extend to Death.

Terrible Confingration—Three Chil-dren Burned to Death.

Terrible Conflagration—Three Childers Burned to Death.

From the Peoris Democrat.]

A terrible conflagration, by which the house of Mr. George Grazier, residing on the road leading from Hale's mills to Road No. 7, two miles north of the Farmington road, in Kickapoo township, was burned to the ground, together with all the contents, and three children asleep in bed, occurred on the night of Monday, October 15. It seems that Mr. Grazier had been to this city, and returned about 10 o'clock at night. He atchis supper, took care of his horses, and prepared to go to a coal bank a short distance away, for the purpose of getting out a load of coal, as he was a coal-digger and hauler. He took down a coal lamp for the purpose of filling it from a can which was full of kerosene cill. In some way the oil caught fire, and the can exploded with a great noise. The house took fire immediately, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was all Mr. and Mrs. Grazier, and one boy, aged 6 years, could do to get out of the building. They were all in flames, and Mr. G. tore the clothes from his wife, boy, and himself, and rushed back into the burning building to rescue three other children, who were asleep in bed. The heat, however, was too overpowering, and Mr. G. was obliged to rush into the open air withou children, who were asleep in bed. The heat, however, was too overpowering, and Mr. G. was obliged to rush into the open air without saving his children, who perished in the flames. He had hardly escaped from the burning building the second time when it fell, burying the children in the ruins.

The children who met this horrible fate were a boy and two girls, aged respectively 12 years, 8 years, and 15 months. Mr. Grazier was so badly burned that it is thought he cannot recover.

orusseis, as attache of the embassy, and the following year to Athens, as Secretary of the Legation. He acted there for some time as provisional Charge de Affaires, and was confirmed in the appointment by Gen. Cavaigna, now thick, however, Thouvenal exchanged the function of the Pacifico trouble, and energetically seconded. The special mission of Baron Gross. A short time of the Pacifico trouble, and energetically seconded. The special mission of Baron Gross. A short time of the Pacifico trouble, and energetically seconded. The special mission of Baron Gross. A short time of the Pacifico trouble, and energetically seconded. The special mission of Baron Gross. A short time of the Pacifico trouble, and energetically seconded. The special mission of Baron Gross. A short time of the Pacifico trouble, and energetically seconded. The special mission of Baron Gross. A short time of the Pacifico trouble, and energetically seconded with the direction of the Minister Plenipotentiary to Munich, where the sate of the special mission of Baron Gross. A short time of the Pacifico trouble, and energetically seconded with the direction of the Minister Plenipotentiary to Munich, where the sate of the special mission of Baron Gross. A short time of the pacific trouble and the special mission of Baron Gross. The seconded with the direction of the Minister Plenipotentiary to Munich, where the sate of the special mission of Baron Gross. The seconded with the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and discharged the functions of that office until the Vienna Conferences. In 1835 he was named Embassador to Constantinople, where he had to contend against the domands of Austral Alphanol Market Market

Rumor declares that, instead of occupying himself with public affairs, he gives himself up to strange eccentricities. Dressed as Lohengren, he moves about upon his lake in a boat, which is made in the form of a swan, like the hero of Wagner's opera. He is so much enamored of moonlight that he has set up in his sleeping-chamber an apparatus borrowed from the theatre which enables him to bask in the chaste rays of the moon at all times and in all seasons. Of all the follies that a king may be led to commit, these are certainly among the most innocent. They will draw tears from none, but will, on the contrary, excite the laughter of his subjects. contrary, excite the laughter of his subjects.

SAWYER'S PURE AMBROSIAL VEGETABLE COMPOUND

FOR SHAVING AND THE TOILET.
A GREAT AMERICAN DISCOVERY.

We other Scap, foreign or domestic, has ever been offered which meets the public wants as completely as this excellent Compound. Thus far it success is unparalised, and it now build that to take precedence of all others in the market.

EDWILL A SON, and The Market**.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
Is published every morning (fundays excepted) by W
J. Muraam & Co., No. Cil High person, and is farnished
to enheeribers (0, No. Cil High person, and in farnished
to enheeribers, 00.00 per ansum, 00.00 for six
months; and 05.00 for three menths, fenorably in advance. Fire copies are year, 00.00
Single ceptes, S cents.
THE WHERLY MATIONAL REPUBLICAN
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a published every Friday morning : One copy one year \$2.00; Three copies one year, \$5.00; Yea copies one

Mexico_Order of President Juarea on the Revelt in Matamoras.
Himajosa and Canales Humanomored to Chihuahua.

It will be seen, by the following official order of Juarez, that the Liberal Government of Mexico is fully alive to the importance of putting an end to all internal dissensions, and is taking prompt measures to quell all troubles of this nature that may arise:

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.)

to quell all troubles of this nature that may arise:

Department of Home Appairs,
Office of the Secretary of Foreign and Capital Section 1. The citizen President of the Republic has heard with regret of the act committed in the City of Matamoras on the 12th of August last by the forces under command of Gen. Pedro Hinajosa and Col. Servando Canales, with a view that the political and military command of the State of Tamanlipus should devolve on the second named officer, who accepted it in a preclamation issued on the 13th, thereby disavowing Gen. J. M. de J. Carvajal, the incumbent at the time. Even had there been just motives for the dismissal of Gen. Carvajal, it was only the supreme Government that had the right to order his dismissal; and it had already so determined on the 4th of said month, in order that Gen. Carvajal might answer the charges

to order his dismissal; and it had already so determined on the 4th of said month, in order that Gen. Carvajal might answer the charges against him for the capitulation he granted to Don Tomes Mejis.

You were then appointed as Governor and Military Commandant to supersede Gen. Carvajal. But until you superseded him, and until this determination of the Government came to the knowledge of Gen. Carvajal's subordinates, they were bound to respect his authority. This error cannot, however, be excused, because of the third resolution of the act above mentioned, where it is provided to refer it to the Citizen President under protest, and abide by his determination. Such means having been used previously in other like movements, does not deprive them of their true character of revolt, contrary to the most binding duties imposed by law and military discipline. No hope for the salvation of the country can be entertained if a stop is not put to military revolts, which have so far been the cause of the misfortunes of the Republic. The nation has been struggling for the last nine years against parties that revolted against the constitution and the laws, which, after having been defeated, went as far as treason itself by calling foreigners to their aid. The people are struggling to revolted against the constitution and the laws, which, after having been defeated, went as far as treason itself by calling foreigners to their aid. The people are struggling to establish forever respect for national law and the principles that authority should not be derived through violence by force of arms, but arise from the laws consented to by the free will and votes of the citizens; that law be superior to force; that public power be superior to military mutinies; and that arms be in the hands of those citizens who, instead of disregarding the laws and dismissing public officers, will but serve their country by true allegiance to the constituted authorities and strict obedience to the laws. Disapproving, as the Citizen President does, disapprove, the military movement at Matamoras, and disavowing all the acts arising therefrom, he entreats you that beside all the steps you may have taken as Governor and Military Commandant of the State of Tamaulipas, you should provide the best means for the submission of those forces, and direct Gen. Hinajosa and Col. Canales to proceed to the seat of the supreme government to answer for their conduct. Independence and Liberty!

Secretary of Foreign and Home Affairs.
To Gen. Santago Tapta, Governor and Military Commandant of the State of Tamaulipas, was the form of the supreme government to answer for their conduct. Independence and Liberty!

Secretary of Foreign and Home Affairs.
To Gen. Santago Tapta, Governor and Military Commandant of the State of Tamaulipas, Matamoras.

Chievarea, Sept. 12, 1866.

OFFICIAL.—THE WAR DEPART-MENT.

OFFICIAL.-THE WAR DEPART.

CIRCULAR IN RELATION TO THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

WAS DEFARTED.

ADJUTATE GENERAL's "PFICE,"

WAS DEFARTED.

ADJUTATE GENERAL's "PFICE,"

ADJUTATE GENERAL's "PFICE,"

In order to correct mirrepresentations in respect to the payment of bounties authorized at the last session of Congress, the Secretary of War directs the following statement to be published:

"The payment of hounties to soldiers under the act of Congress has not been delayed by any action or interference of the President. Soon after the adjurnment of Congress a Board, with General Camby as president, was organized to prepare rules and requisitous for the voired the consideration of numerous acts of Congress and the regulations and practice of several bureaus; and upon it depends the proper disbursement of over fifty millions of dollars among more than a million of cialmants. The Board devoted themselves dilignatly the test work, and, when it was completed, made report into the Attorney General, who, after mainre consideration, advised octain changes. The matter was siderating, advised octain changes. The matter was

C W H I T E 'S

(LATA SHAPPHELD'S)

CONFECTIONER AND I ECREAM ESTARLISHMENT
AND LADIES' ND ONNTERMIN'S

DINING SALOUN,
No. 356 Sight atreet. between or and H streets.
Mr. WOITE respectfully suggests to Families, Hotal
and Restaurant Proprietors, and all others, that he
keeps constantly on hand a superior article of Restaurant Proprietors, and all others, that he
keeps constantly on hand a superior article of Restaurant Proprietors, and all interns are
ICE CREAM, of his own manufacture. His terms are
PARTINS, WEDDINUS, PAIRS, BA
alshed with the best article, at the shortest notice.
We collectrom the public a call, baving ever affdence in our ability to give entire satisfaction.
N. B.—The location is one of the best, and the fisioon
the finest in the city, and the proprietor is determined
to make it a Stric-class bouse by califyshing some other
than the best patron.

The former in the city.

OR P H A N S 'C O U R T.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON COUNTY—
TO WIT:

In the case of James Johanou, excentor of Dolly Am
Williams, deceased, the executor aforesaid has, with the
County aforesaid, appealed SaturBLAY, the ist day of
September next, for the final settlement and distribution
of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the
assets in hand, as far as the same have been collected and
turned into money; when and where all the credith
and heirs of said deceased are solided supported to the settlement of the second and the second are solided and
turned into money; when and where all the credith
their stained from all benefit in said deceased, estable; provided a copy of this order be published once
a week for three weeks in the National Retrievaless
previous to the said day.

E. C. BOBRIMS,
Sail-lawsw